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TERMS:

The CHARLOTTE JOURNAL will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months, Three Dollars; and Fifty Cents will be charged, Three Months in advance, after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1.25.

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All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

Original Communications.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

OBSERVATIONS ON THE HESSIAN FLY.

No department of human industry more imperiously demands a share of our attention, than Agriculture; and, since the creation to the present time, it has been invariably recognized as the basis of individual comfort and rational wealth. Hence the interest of the farmer becomes one of paramount importance; and whatever tends to interrupt his prosperity, or retard his energies, is striking a fatal blow at the very existence of society itself. These remarks are elicited in consequence of the rapid increase and disastrous ravages of the Hessian Fly in different sections of our wheat growing districts. It is said, that this insect, notwithstanding its vulgar name, (Hessian) is not known in Europe; nor is it in South America; being peculiar to those portions of the United States that produce wheat. Its first advent is dated about fifty years ago; beyond which period there appears to be no notice of such an insect existing. May not its popular name be derived from those mercenary German troops, generally called Hessians, employed by the British in the revolutionary war? A remembrance of their unexampled cruelties and atrocious barbarities could not fail to suggest to the mind of our forefathers an appropriate name for so destructive an insect. The Hessian Fly, by a late writer, is placed in the order Hemiptera, genus aphid; and characterized by the specific name "Aphis tritici," or Wheat Fly, in place of its vulgar one, which is founded in an erroneous opinion of its origin. To guard against its destructive attacks, it is necessary to become acquainted, in some measure, with its habits and character. Every farmer is acquainted with those myriads of skipping swarms so frequently to be seen in stubble ground, rising before his path in fanciful mockery of flight. These constitute the parental stock. It has been ascertained, by observation, that the present insects frequently cast off their exuviae; their wings not being unfolded until this process is completed; in this respect agreeing with another family of the same order, the grasshopper ("Gryllus") and like it, too, capable at any time of sustaining a long flight. Every casting gives a more intense hue to their colors; being accomplished in about eight or ten days. The parent insects deposit their larvae on the leaf or stock, enclosed in a glutinous pellicle. In a few hours afterwards, under favorable circumstances, they make their escape and crawl down to the nearest joint, where they secrete their prolegs into the plant and draw nourishment. In this situation they grow rapidly in a warm temperature, assuming the chrysalis state in a few weeks from this state, the chrysalis resulting from the early deposits (in popular language, the "eggs" of the Fly) in a warm season, are speedily released; but those from late deposits continue in their shells or wax-sealed encasements through the winter, and are not developed until spring, when the approaching heat soon brings them into partial existence to make their new deposits. They are also released from their secluded abodes during warm spells in winter, which accounts for their appearance occasionally after severe and inclement weather. Deposits made in the fall, and more particularly those made in the spring, by newly developed insects, by the 10th of May, frequently exhibit a frightful demonstration of their insidious influence causing the wheat upon which they have deposited, to assume a yellowish shriveled aspect. The injury thus sustained by a plant is occasioned by the chrysalis, a shell of which is hard, pressing upon the tender shoot. The agent of the sap being interrupted, the health and life of the plant is affected more unobtrusively than the quality of nourishment consumed by the shoot. As the favorite, and perhaps exclusive food of this insect, is the green food stalk of wheat, every agriculturist should be impressed with the importance of keeping his fields clear of vegetation of this kind, and thus remove one great source of its increase. Another source may be

found in the presence, otherwise reprehensible, of following for a second succession crop, upon wheat stubble. Much scattered wheat, thus prematurely vegetated, affords sustenance and security to these insects, which might have considerably perished at the period when this operation is generally performed. Analogy will teach us, that these diminutive insects, like the rest of their kindred species, although they propagate millions, are, in their parental state, more ephemeral beings in point of existence. Were all casual vegetation carefully avoided between the harvesting of the old crop, and seeding of the new, a period in our climate of about three months, and the latter operation deferred until the commencement of frost, the parent swarms would in all probability perish. An interval fatal to their increase would indeed be a gratifying consequence; and as no parent insect survives the winter, the practice, if universally adopted, might secure the final extinction of this destructive little foe, in thus cutting off a continuous medium of perpetuation. H.

REMARKS ON THE AMERICAN LOCUST.

Scientific Name, *CASABA SEPTENDECIM*. Whoever carefully examines the works of Nature, will not only be highly gratified with the result of his investigations, but will meet with phenomena to him mysterious and inexplicable. Amidst the sensations of delight that necessarily crowd upon his mind, difficulties in understanding her diversified operations, frequently present themselves, and cannot be easily accounted for by the common methods of induction. A few remarkable facts connected with the history and habits of the American Locust, are illustrative of these remarks. This insect is too well known to need a specific description. It is generally supposed that the parent insect deposit their larvae in some favorable situation, perhaps under the bark of tender branches or twigs of trees, from which state they are in a short time set at liberty, and eventually put on the chrysalis form. Their food in the larval state, and the progress of their subsequent change, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. One remarkable circumstance, with which all are familiar, is their exact observance of appearing amongst us at their own "appointed times." Hence the origin of their specific name (*septendecim*) is in reference to their periodical returns of every seventeen years. Another circumstance, worthy of consideration, is, that when we are honored with their visitation, they appear in vast and incredible numbers. In the spring of 1829, if we mistake not, the almost incessant din of these voracious little creatures saluted our ears with harsh-toned melody from all imaginable quarters. Every tree, bush, and flower, was the theatre from which issued many a monotonous melody, and plaintive strain; and even Nature herself seemed to join in keeping up the continued chorus. Shortly before their appearance amongst us, they ascend from beneath the ground, in the chrysalis state, in numberless multitudes. The perforations which they make in penetrating upwards are then everywhere visible, particularly in alluvial or bottom land: As soon as they arrive at the surface they attach themselves to the nearest tree or shrub; climb a short distance up it; when, bursting in the back, the matured insect is fully developed. These insects evidently have their peculiar districts; and in each differ in regard to the time of their appearance. The boundaries of these districts throughout the United States would not only be an agreeable present to the entomologist; but would also be interesting to the general reader. The enquiry has been started, may not these districts, in some places, overlap or interfere with each other? It is not here intended to decide upon so abstruse a point. It may, however, be remarked, that by admitting the affirmative of the question, the wandering habits of these insects receive additional explanation. Agreeably to this view, the same districts may be inhabited by locusts that observe different years. Their appearance in small numbers, over a district but recently visited by them, may thus seem anomalous; when, in fact, they observe, with exactness, the period of seventeen years.

Receipt to Reform the Newspaper Press.—Let every man, when he subscribes for a paper, lay down this rule for the editor: "Mistakes all are liable to fall into. A mistake, as soon as discovered and proved, should be corrected. But if I find a deliberate false statement in your paper, which goes uncontradicted a week after it is proved to be false, I will no longer take your paper, for I will not pay for being duped."

Let this rule take universal effect, and it would produce as great a reformation among newspapers as total abstinence has in the cause of temperance.—[Boston Ad.]

(We of the Charlotte Journal would very much like to have a thousand or two additional names to our subscription list upon the above terms.)

"The common soldier's blood makes the general a great man."

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA, ELECTED IN 1835.

COUNTIES.	SENATORS.	COMMONERS.
Anson.	Allen Latta.	John A. McKee, and Jeremiah Benton.
Ashe.	John Gamble.	T. Wither, and Jonathan Horton.
Buncombe.	Hodge Nabors.	N. Harrison, and J. Pickett.
Bertie.	A. W. Melton.	Thomas Speller, and John Leigh.
Bladen.	George Cromatic.	Robert Lyon, and Benjamin Fitzrandolph.
Brunswick.	Frederick J. Hill.	William R. Hall, and Abram Baker.
Camden.	J. O. Williams.	A. Smallwood, and Henry S. Clark.
Currituck.	Peter Ballow.	E. J. Erwin, and Harvey Perkins.
Chatham.	David Long.	Daniel M. Barringer, and Levi Hope.
Chowan.	Calhoun Stephens.	Marmaduke Powell, and J. Erisk.
Cumberland.	James W. Bryan.	James W. Hunt, and Elijah S. Bell.
Dalhart.	Daniel Lindsey.	Joshua Harrison, and A. Perkins.
Franklin.	Hugh McQueen.	R. C. Cotton, and John S. Guthrie.
Gates.	William Bullock.	William Byrum, and Thomas Hoskins.
Greene.	D. McCoskey.	William Jordan, and Archibald McNeill.
Guilford.	Thomas Tillet.	J. N. McPherson, and J. S. Burges.
Halifax.	James Kerr.	L. A. Gwyn, and Stephen Dobson.
Hertford.	Richard D. Spaight.	John M. Bryan, and Abner Neale.
Hyde.	John E. Hussey.	James K. Hill, and Owen Kenan.
Johnston.	John A. Hogan.	George Smith, and Charles Brumell.
Lincoln.	Benjamin Sharpe.	Leonel Deberry, and Joseph J. Pappan.
Lenoir.	H. O. Williams.	Thomas Howerton, and Simon Jeffreys.
Macon.	James Wyche.	Charles R. Eaton, and Elijah Bester.
Montgomery.	Wm. W. Cowper.	W. Stallings, and Lemuel Riddick.
Mecklenburg.	Wesley Mays.	James Harper, and Thomas Hooker.
Martin.	James T. Morehead.	James H. Lindsay, and Ralph Correll.
New Hanover.	Andrew Jones.	Sterling W. Gee, and William M. West.
Nash.	John Yarr.	Kenneth Rayner, and R. C. Berland.
Northampton.	William Selby.	R. M. G. Moore, and John Swindell.
Onslow.	John M. Young.	Joseph H. Walker, and John L. Smith.
Orange.	Joshua Houder.	James A. King, and Solomon Loudermilk.
Person.	James Harrison.	James Tomlinson, and Kedar Whitley.
Perquimans.	John B. Harry.	James W. Howard, and John Hammond.
Randolph.	Wm. D. Mosely.	Michael Hoke, and Henry Canaler.
Rockingham.	Benj. S. Brittain.	Council Wooten, and Windal Davis.
Robeson.	Reuben Kendall.	J. W. Gains, and Siler.
Richmond.	Stephen Fox.	Edmund F. Lilly, and William Harris.
Rutherford.	Jesse Cooper.	James A. Dunn, and James M. Hutchins.
Sampson.	L. H. Marsteller.	A. M. Slade, and Raleigh Robcock.
Stokes.	S. L. Arrington.	Charles Henry, and John R. Walker.
Tyrrell.	Wm. Moody.	Samuel Brown, and Ford Taylor.
Washington.	D. W. Simmons.	Wm. E. Crump, and R. B. Gary.
Wilkes.	Joseph Allison.	Daniel S. Saunders, and D. Thompson.
Wayne.	J. W. Williams.	John Stockard, (one vacancy.)
Wake.	Fred. Whitehurst.	J. M. Williamson, and Robert Jones.
Yancey.	Alfred Mays.	Thomas Bell, and John B. Mace.
	Thomas G. Pulk.	Macon Mays, and J. L. Foreman.
	A. Staley.	J. H. Jacobs, and J. T. Granbury.
	David S. Reid.	John Clement, and Jesse W. Walton.
	Malcolm Patterson.	William B. Lane, and Zebedee Rush.
	Alexander Martin.	Philip Irion, and B. W. Braswell.
	A. W. Moore.	Oliver K. Tuton, and Alexander Watson.
	Edward C. Gavin.	George Thomas, and John R. Buie.
	H. M. Waugh.	J. H. Bedford, and J. M. Carson.
	Matthew R. Moore.	Dickson Sloan, and Isaac Lane.
	G. H. Alexander.	Thomas Clingan, and M. Fleming.
	John B. Beasley.	John F. Poindexter, and C. Matthews.
	James Wellborn.	Charles McCleese, and Thomas Hassell.
	W. N. Edwards.	A. Davenport, and U. W. Swanner.
	John Exum.	Wm. Horton, and John Watts.
	Samuel Whitaker.	J. H. Hawkins, and Thomas J. Judkins.
	Thomas Baker.	Calvin Coor, and Giles Smith.
		A. Rogers, jr., and W. H. Haywood, jr.
		May Jervis, and Samuel Byrd.

Newbern—Mathias E. Manly.
Payetteville—Thomas L. Hyatt.
Edenton—H. W. Collins.
Salisbury—William Chambers.

TOWNS.

Wilmington—Edward B. Dudley.
Hillsborough—William A. Graham.
Halifax—Robert C. Bond.

From the New York Journal of Commerce. List of Members elected to the Twenty-fourth Congress.

As the Senate is now full, with the exception of one member from Mississippi, and the House with the exception of two members from Mississippi, we have thought a complete list of the next Congress, might be acceptable to our readers, for the sake of comparison and reference. Those in italics are Anti-Van Buren: the others were elected by the party friendly to the present Administration and opposed to the Whig party. Still it is possible that some few of them, especially in the Western States, may take sides against the Van Buren party.—Our object is not to make out a case, but to state facts, according to the evidence before us.

SENATE.

Maine.—Ether Shepley, John Ruggles.
New Hampshire.—Isaac Hill, Henry Hubbard.
Massachusetts.—Daniel Webster, John Davis.
Rhode Island.—Asher Robbins, N. R. Knight.
Connecticut.—Gid A. Tomlinson, Nathan Smith.
Vermont.—Samuel Prentiss, Benj. Swift.
New York.—Silas Wright, jr., N. P. Talmadge.
New Jersey.—Sam. L. Southard, Garret D. Wall.
Pennsylvania.—Jas. Buchanan, Sam. McKean.
Delaware.—Arnold Naudain, John M. Clayton.
Maryland.—Robt. H. Goldsborough, Jos. Kent.
Virginia.—John Tyler, Benj. W. Leigh.
North Carolina.—W. P. Mangum, B. Brown.
South Carolina.—W. C. Preston, J. C. Calhoun.
Georgia.—Alfred Calhoun, John P. King.
Kentucky.—Henry Clay, John P. Crittenden.
Tennessee.—Felix Grundy, Hugh L. White.
Ohio.—Thomas Ewing, Thomas Morris.
Louisiana.—Alexander Porter, Chas. Gayarre.
Indiana.—Wm. Hendricks, John Tipton.
Mississippi.—John Black, (one vacancy.)
Illinois.—Elias K. Kane, John M. Robinson.
Alabama.—Wm. R. King, Gabriel Moore.
Missouri.—Lewis F. Linn, Thos. H. Benton.

RECAPITULATION.

Anti-Van Buren.	25
Van Buren.	19
Doubtful.	3
Vacancy.	1
—	48

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine.—P. O. J. Smith, George Evans.
Mass.—Mason, Leonard Jarvis, Gorham Parks, Joseph Hall, Jeremiah Bailey, John Fairfield.
New Hampshire.—Sam. Cushman, Benjamin M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Weeks, Robert Burns.
Massachusetts.—Abbot Lawrence, Stephen C. Phillips, Caleb Cushing, Levi Lincoln, George Grennell, George N. Briggs, Wm. B. Calhoun, Wm. Jackson, John Reed,

gers, James H. Hammond, R. J. Manning, Wm. J. Grayson, John K. Griffin, Waddy Thompson, jr.

Georgia.—John Coffee, Seaton Grantland, Chas. E. Haynes, Geo. W. B. Towns, Geo. W. Owens, Thos. Glascock, Jesse F. Cleveland, Hopkins Halsey, Jabez Jackson.

Alabama.—Dixon H. Lewis, Joshua L. Martin, Reuben Chapman, Jos. Lawler, Francis S. Lyon.

Mississippi.—Election to be held in November—two members.

Louisiana.—Rice Garland, Eleazer W. Ripley, Henry Jackson.

Tennessee.—John Bell, Abram P. Murry, Bailey Peyton, James K. Polk, Adam Hantman, Cave Johnson, E. J. Shields, W. C. Dunlap, Luke Lea, Wm. B. Carter, John B. Forrester, James Standifer, Saml. Runch.

Kentucky.—Chilton Allen, John Chambers, Wm. J. Graves, Richd. French, Jas. Harlan, R. M. Johnson, John White, Ben. Hardist, John Calhoun, Lynn Boyd, Albert G. Hawes, Jos. R. Underwood, Sherrard Williams.

Missouri.—Wm. H. Ashley, Albert G. Harrison.

Illinois.—Zadok Casey, John Reynolds, Wm. L. May.

Indiana.—Amos Labe, J. W. Davis, Jno. Carr, Jonathan McCarthy, G. L. Kinnard, Edw. A. Hannegan, Ratliff Boon.

Ohio.—Bellamy Storer, Thos. Corwin, William K. Bond, Eliza Howell, Jonathan Sloane, Elisha Whittless, Saml. P. Vinton, Sampson Mason, Joseph H. Crane, David Spangler, Wm. Kenyon, John Thompson, David Kilgore, John Chaney, Taylor Webster, Thos. L. Hamer, William Patterson, Benj. Jones, Jeremiah McLene.

Michigan.—Isaac E. Cray.

Arkansas.—Ambrose H. Sevier.

Florida.—Joseph M. White.

† Doubtful.

	Whig.	Van Buren.	Doubtful.
Maine.	2	6	0
New Hampshire.	0	5	0
Massachusetts.	11	0	1
Connecticut.	0	6	0
Rhode Island.	0	2	0
Vermont.	5	0	0
New York.	9	31	0
New Jersey.	0	6	0
Pennsylvania.	11	17	0
Delaware.	1	0	0
Maryland.	5	3	0
Virginia.	5	16	0
North Carolina.	7	6	0
South Carolina.	7	2	0
Georgia.	0	9	0
Alabama.	5	0	0
Louisiana.	2	1	0
Tennessee.	11	2	0
Kentucky.	9	3	1
Missouri.	1	1	0
Illinois.	0	3	0
Indiana.	1	6	0
Ohio.	10	9	0
—	102	134	2
Van Buren.			134
Anti-Van Buren.			102
Doubtful.			2
Vacancies.			2
—			240

ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

The General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas met in the town of Little Rock, on the 6th ult. The Governor, Wm. S. Fulton, Esq., sent them a message, some of the principal topics of which we present in the following abstract:

After recommending harmony among the inhabitants of the Territory, as a remote quarter of the Union, the Governor proceeded to felicitate the Assembly, or Legislative Council, upon the prospect of very soon throwing off their territorial dependence, and becoming an independent and integral member of our great Confederacy. In regard to the admission of new States into the Union, a new doctrine is broached by the Governor: that Congress has no power to require the submission of the Constitution of a new State to them for their approval. It is the United States, and not Congress, who have guaranteed to each State a republican form of government.

The security of the inhabitants' property in their slaves is insisted upon. Even the renewed agitation of the question is discontinued.

From the examples or precedents afforded by Connecticut and Rhode Island, the first of which States never changed her old British Colonial Government till 1818, and the second has not changed her's at all, as it was granted by Charles the Second, Governor Fulton argues that Arkansas may come into the Union without any change of her territorial government, which, modified to suit the change arising from admission, might prove highly acceptable to the people of the Territory. Among the considerations recommending this course, is this:—that "it would greatly lessen the expenses of a change of government."

The practice of gaming is decidedly condemned, and the insufficiency of laws in restraint of it being taken for granted, "anti-gaming societies" are recommended to encouragement and support.

Greater efficiency in the laws in regard to slaves is advised, in order to promote tranquility in the present agitated state of society. In connexion with this subject,

Charlotte:
Friday, November 20, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

We give below the vote for and against the Amendments to our present Constitution, in this County, together with such returns from other Counties, as have reached us. Judging from the meagre promises of success held out by these returns we can but fear for the Amendments—but we will not anticipate evil, where good may be in store for us. We will at least hope for the best.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Barre.	Ratification.	Rejection.
Charlotte,	354	6
Kirk's,	51	0
Hill's,	15	0
Deween's,	110	3
Devin's,	20	11
McLary's,	20	9
Cox's Store,	91	1
Peoples's,	103	4
Houston's,	26	6
Lewson's,	26	5
Wilson's,	62	0
Labell's,	24	1
Doster's,	47	0
Stewart's,	31	3
Collins's,	59	9

Counties.	Ratification.	Rejection.
Bowen,	1570	94
Orange,	1031	246
Wake,	943	1194
Franklin,	85	647
Warren,	46	580
Greenville,	130 maj.	1300 maj.
Edgecumbe,		50 maj.
Camden,	6	584
Wilkes,	1800 maj.	
Surry,	1751	4
Perquimans,	10	431
Stokes,	1061	71
Richmond,	400	100
Robeson,	16	456
Cassell,	366	102
Chowan,	7	322
Hertford,	7	516
Lincoln,	1867	13
Lenoir,	54	320
Northampton,	12	986
Washington,	14	409

Majority for Ratification, 3899 so far.

On the first page of this sheet will be a complete list of the Members composing the General Assembly of North Carolina, at present in session. We have thought a document of this sort would be of good service to our patrons, their reading of the extensive reports of Legislative Proceedings which we contemplate giving the Journal. By preserving this list, every one in the county, at a glance, who are the Members that are prominent in the duties of Legislation, and from whence they go.

Twenty-Fourth Congress.—Our first page today presents a list of the Members elected to the next Congress of the United States, which we are indebted to the Editors of the New York Journal of Commerce. The reasons assigned for inserting the Legislative List, will be held good in regard to this, with these two additional: 1st, because the Members are here named according to their political feelings; and 2nd, because, at the beginning of a session of Congress, the preoccupation of our columns, by more important local matter, generally renders it inconvenient if not impossible to give the list of members a place. In stating the first of these reasons, however, we would not desire to be understood as favoring the political classification of the Members of the next Congress, by the Journal of Commerce. Indeed we differ from that paper in some of its statements, and have ventured to make one insertion in its list. Besides, it will be seen that the Journal itself does not claim to be "infallible" in the premises. It states it objects to be, "not to take sides on a case, but to state facts according to evidence before it," and our main object in giving its list and classification, is the same. We think with the Journal, that it is possible, any one, that many of the Members who are not down in Van Buren, not only in the Western, but also in the Northern States.—(ex. gr. Pennsylvania, &c.) will take sides against the Van Buren Party. It will be seen that the list in question gives Van Buren majorities, in the House of Representatives, in ten out of the twenty-four States. But who can believe that he possesses the majority of majorities of the PEOPLE even in ten? Who can believe that Mr. Van Buren got the vote of Pennsylvania? or Virginia? or Georgia? We mention these, because they are said to be represented by his friends in Congress. Who can for a moment seriously entertain the belief that the Little Magician will win even their votes for the Presidency?—Who can believe that he will get these States, or any others which are claimed for him by his friends—among the which they show North Carolina.—[11]—we think will be likely to contract a suspicion of insanity, or something worse, in any self-respecting man would like to labor for.

While this state of things conveys a death-blow to the hopes of the Caucasians, it presents a new prospect for the People, for the Constitution, and for the Country, if the Whigs do not, by their own folly, prevent the country from advancing to the point of their long-cherished, and then gain the victory by the force of more party discipline! Let the Whigs in the various counties of the country be but UNITED UPON ONE MAN, and the success of their conservative principles will be secured, and onward, until the base herd of office-seekers shall be made to quail before the irresistible power of the Sovereign People, and our glorious Republican Institutions will once more be rescued from the grasp of demagogues, and restored to their primitive purity and legitimate purposes!

Judge White.—See the Judge's Letter to the Committee appointed to advise him of his nomination to the Presidency, by the Legislature of Tennessee. It is all that such a document should be—modest, grateful, but independent; and will, if we mistake not, elevate the Judge still higher in the estimation of his personal and political friends. The cutting rebuke of the motives which govern the "Spoils Party" (including General Jackson himself) contained in the following paragraph of the Judge's letter, cannot be too often repeated, or too deeply pondered. "The principles which dictated it go far further to entitle its author to the confidence and support of the true Republicans of the country, than a downy pillow of New Orleans could do."

From the formation of the Federal Constitution up to this time there have been parties in the United States; when they are separated upon Principles, each may honestly believe the permanent welfare of the country depends upon having the Government administered upon the principles which they advocate, and may honorably use every fair effort to elevate their own party and put down their opponents. But, when an attempt is made to create a party not founded upon any settled principle, composed of men belonging to every political sect, having no common bond of union save that of a wish to place one of themselves in the highest office known to the Constitution, for the purpose of having all the honors, offices, and emoluments of the Government distributed by him among his followers, I consider such an association, whether composed of many or few, a mere faction, which ought to be resisted by every man who loves his country and wishes to perpetuate its liberty."

Worse and worse, for the "old General."—A movement was recently made in the Tennessee Legislature, the total failure of which should (if any thing were yet wanting for the purpose) convince the world of the very low estimation in which the "hero of fifteen wars and forty duels," "the old Roman," "the Greatest and Best," "the second Washington," "the greater than Jefferson," "the Rock of Ages," [oh! blasphemy!] is held in his own State!

A Mr. Johnson in the Senate, and a Mr. Ridley in the House of Representatives, simultaneously moved a preamble claiming for their idol nearly all the good qualities which one would naturally think should be combined in the personage to whom all the above high sounding but false titles had been applied, and concluding with the following characteristic resolutions:

"Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that the confidence of the people of the State of Tennessee, in the integrity, wisdom, and patriotism of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, is undiminished and unabated."

"Resolved, That the leading measures which have characterized his administration are approved by this General Assembly, and it is hoped that they will be adhered to, carried out, and consummated, by his successor."

And now, reader, could you believe that General Jackson had sunk so low in the estimation of the People of his own State, that the Tennessee Legislature would refuse to express their confidence in "his integrity, wisdom, and patriotism," in his integrity, wisdom, and patriotism, or to approve the leading measures of his Administration? You say no. BUT SUCH IS THE FACT!! The above preamble and resolutions were promptly laid on the table—tantamount to rejection—in the Senate, by a vote of 16 to 7, and in the House by a vote of 45 to 26! A lesson this to all demagogues. We guess Messrs. Johnson and Ridley are now fully aware that any noisy can introduce any thing into a Legislative body, but that it requires the intelligence and the honesty of the majority to carry it through.

We sincerely feel for the "roaring lion," and the "bleating lamb" of Kinderhook! As Fanny Kemble says in her book, we "laugh like a hyena!" Could not the "old Roman" get up another proclamation? We are satisfied that something of the kind is wanted in Tennessee.

Contemplated Rail-Road from Charleston to Cincinnati.—Two meetings of the People of Charleston have been held on this very interesting subject. The first convened on the 22d ult., and was presided over by the Intendant of the City;—among other influential gentlemen who addressed the meeting on the subject before them, was Ex-Governor R. Y. Hayne; after which, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to report on the practicability and propriety of making the proposed Rail-Road to connect Charleston with Cincinnati.

The said Committee, (through their Chairman, the Hon. R. Y. Hayne,) made their report to an adjourned meeting: They express a readiness to co-operate cordially with the citizens of Cincinnati; appoint a Committee of Correspondence; authorize the employment of persons to enter immediately upon the proper explorations, at an expense not exceeding \$5,000, to be paid out of the Charleston City Treasury; request the co-operation of the Legislature; and express their readiness to send delegates to any Convention that may be called in reference to the proposed undertaking. The following persons from the Committee of Correspondence: Robert Y. Hayne, James Hamilton, Chas. Edmonston, Charles J. Calhoun, Thomas Bennett, Ker Boyce, and Alex. Black.

The committee entered promptly on the duties assigned them, and have engaged Col. James Gads-

dell, Col. Albert H. Brisbane, and Maj. James O. Holmes, gentlemen eminently qualified for the task, to make the necessary explorations.

This noble project first originated in Cincinnati; and a spirit seems to be abroad on the subject of connecting the two cities, (in the breasts of the citizens of each,) which, if felt by the people on the line of the intended improvement, cannot fail to surmount every difficulty, and eradicate in the early completion of a scheme the magnitude of which has never been equalled in favor any other country. We can but wish them the most complete success.

A public meeting was held in Columbia, on the 2d instant, to consider the practicability, &c. of the proposed Rail-Road from Cincinnati to Charleston. The Intendant of the City presided: the meeting was addressed by the Hon. William C. Preston, in an exceedingly eloquent and appropriate speech. "Nothing could be more admirable than the grace which his magic genius threw around a subject that all had thought too dry and too much a mere matter of arithmetical detail, to be capable of being clothed in the charms of eloquence." The meeting adopted a series of spirited resolutions, embracing all the requisite preliminary measures for forwarding the great work under consideration. Among other resolutions passed, we observe the following:

"Resolved, That the chairman appoint eleven persons who shall be a committee to prepare and present petitions to the Legislatures of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, praying for the incorporation of a company for constructing a rail-road from some point on the rail-road constructed or to be constructed by the South Carolina Canal and Rail-Road Company, to the Ohio river near Cincinnati, or to some point on a rail-road which may begin on the Ohio river, and terminate in the State of Kentucky. And that the said committee endeavor to obtain, if possible, such uniformity in the commitments of the several Legislatures, as may confer on the said company, similar powers, privileges, and restrictions, in each of the said States."

"Resolved, That the said committee present petitions to the said Legislatures, praying that each of them will make an appropriation of a sum sufficient to defray one-fourth of the expense of a reconnaissance of the route of the said road, and of preparing estimates of the cost of its construction, and the benefits it is likely to confer on the country; and further praying that each of the said Legislatures will appoint one or more commissioners to visit, early next year, at New Port, in the State of Tennessee, for the purpose of procuring the said reconnaissance and estimates, to be submitted to the public before books are opened for stock in the said company."

On this important project, we gather the following additional information from the last "Raleigh Star." Knowing that the contemplated Road would have to cross a portion of this State, we feared, from the known want of public spirit in our People, that they would look on with unconcern, and lend no helping hand to its advancement, even if they did not seriously oppose it. But we are extremely happy to be for once disappointed in our estimate of their public spirit! And we must be permitted to ascribe, from the fact, the successful accomplishment of the great Rail-Road.

"This road will run through Buncombe County, in this State; and we learn from a correspondent, that the citizens of that county have also begun to take an active part in the matter."

A public meeting was held at Asheville on Tuesday of Buncombe Superior Court week; at which Charles Moore, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John B. Whitesides, Esq., appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Swain, and Joseph M'D. Carson, Esq., and the subject fully discussed. Resolutions were adopted favorable to the contemplated project, and a committee, consisting of Col. Samuel Chunn, Charles Baring, Esq., and Col. James Lowry, was appointed, to memorialize the Legislature of this State for its aid in making the necessary surveys, &c."

Mountains of North Carolina.—Under this head, the Raleigh Register lately contained a highly interesting article, in relation to the Mountainous Region of this State. We had intended to copy the article into our columns, but its great length, and the already heavy press of matter on hand, together with what we may expect soon from Legislative proceedings, &c. render it impossible for us to give it a place. The fact of greatest interest, however, which it contains, we cannot help making known to our readers: it is this, that the highest Mountain in the United States is in North Carolina! In commenting on the article in question, the Raleigh Register observes:

"Had we learned, from a less respectable source, that the highest Mountain in the United States was to be found in North Carolina, we could not have believed the fact! But it is even so! The highest Peak of the Black Mountain, in Yancey county, is more than 500 feet above Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, hitherto accounted the highest Mountain in the Union. The fact itself is not so astonishing, as that the discovery of it should not have been sooner made."

Commerce of North Carolina.—We discover the following information under the "Ship News" head of the Halifax Advertiser of a late date:

"Arrived Steamboat Maryland, on the 19th, 21st, and 24th, with Merchandise for Simmons & Eare, Hawkins & Pierce, and also Merchandise consigned to Simmons & Eare, James Halliday, F. S. Marshall. The Maryland took up all the Cotton at this place to Blakely."

"We are authorized to state that this Boat will make regular trips, and Cotton delivered at this place will not meet with any detention, as arrangements have been made with the Rail-Road Company, to take away the Cotton as fast as it is delivered."

Georgia.—The Legislature of this State commenced its Session at Milledgeville, on the 2d instant. R. M. Echols, Esq., of Walton County, was elected President of the Senate; and Dr. J. Jones, of Jones County, Speaker of the House of Delegates.—Both Union men.

On the 3d, Gov. Lumpkin transmitted his last Annual Message, in which he speaks with warmth on the alarming subject of the schemes of the Abolitionists. He takes what we consider the

right ground in this matter. We shall endeavor to quote from the Message in our next paper. He recommends the Legislature to make further provisions for preventing the circulation of incendiary publications in the State; and also to revoke Congress "not to suffer the Postoffice establishment to be used to our injury and destruction."

Changes in Virginia.—In the Senate, Col. John Parrott, of Marshall County, (a staunch Whig,) has succeeded over Major Goode, (Van Buren,) by a majority of 190 votes. Col. McCay was elected as a friend of the present Administration. Col. Parrott is the second Member which the Whigs have gained in the Senate of Virginia since the General Election in May last. The Tories have gained one in the House of Delegates since that time; and there yet remains one to be chosen, when they claim, of course.—They never lose friends by hasty in claiming them, but they frequently have their claims disavowed, as we think will be the case here. The Old Dominion is fast returning to her old Republican principles!

Sign in Rhode Island.—At a recent election in Rhode Island, for a Member to the State Legislature, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of E. R. Potter, Stephen Browning, (Whig,) succeeded over Thomas S. Taylor, (Van Buren,) by a majority of 30 votes. At the General Election, Mr. Potter, the deceased member, was elected by a majority of 31 votes over his Whig opponent. But now the saddle is on the Whig horse, by the same majority, save one! Had this change taken place a little sooner, Mr. Dutts J. Pearce would not have succeeded over Mr. Burgess, (which he did, as it was by only 17 votes, out of 7000!) and Mr. Adams would have had no occasion to make a display of himself by writing his celebrated letter of congratulation! Who can now have the hardihood to contend that Rhode Island is sold to the Dutch?

More Executive Clemency.—James Bruce, who was convicted, before the United States Circuit Court, of robbing the Postoffice at Milton in this State, about eighteen months ago, and has been confined in jail at Raleigh since that time, has recently been pardoned by the President of the United States, and released from duress. Bruce is the third convict who has been pardoned by Gen. Jackson, and let loose upon the community in North Carolina, within the course of as many months. This may be showing mercy to criminals, but we doubt whether it shows much justice to the interests of society at large.

Bishop Ives.—The Raleigh Register states that a letter has been received in that City, from this gentleman, written in September last, from Geneva, in which he communicates the gratifying assurance that his health is materially improved. He states that he will probably return to America in the Spring of the next year.

Don Carlos, who is now battling for the Throne of Spain, had, at the last accounts from that despot-ridden country, issued a Proclamation, constituting the Virgin Mary Commander-in-Chief of his army!—hoping, by this means, to bring to his standard all the superstitious and fanatical of the people!! He will succeed no doubt.

Jail Delivery.—The Caswell [Geo.] Pioneer states that all the prisoners confined in the Jail of Casw County, except one, lately broke jail and made their escape! Three of them were under sentences to the Penitentiary for various crimes.

Breaking the Ice.—The Roanoke Advocate of the 14th instant, states that the Commissioners at Halifax, under the act of 1833, incorporating the Raleigh and Roanoke Rail Road Company, have opened books of subscription to raise the capital stock contemplated by the Act, with the most favorable prospect of speedily obtaining the required amount; and it is earnestly recommended that the other Commissioners in the several towns in the State likewise open books without delay, and use their best exertions to obtain subscribers.

Agricultural Convention.—The Agricultural Society of Albemarle, at its recent meeting, adopted a resolution, proposing to all the other Agricultural Societies and counties in the State of Virginia, to send delegates to a Convention to be held in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday of January next, to consult upon, devise, and recommend, such measures as they may deem proper for the promotion of the interests of Agriculture.— Lynchburg Virginian.

The calls for volunteer military armaments, in different parts of the United States, against the Mexican territory, has brought to view the following section of a law of Congress passed on the 30th April, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," which we copy for the benefit of those whom it may concern:

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, &c., That if any person shall, within the territory, or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years."

Another great Rail Road Project.—It is proposed in Philadelphia, conjointly with

Maryland and Delaware, to run a rail road direct from that city to the North Cape of Virginia, along the Eastern shore.

The National Gazette says it is rumored that the Mexican Charge des Affaires has presented an official remonstrance to the President against the New Orleans proceedings, taking measures to afford assistance to Texas.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the Raleigh Register, November 17.

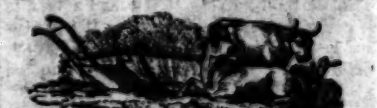
STATE LEGISLATURE. The General Assembly of this State convened at the Government House in this City, yesterday, at 3 o'clock. A quorum of both Houses being in attendance, they immediately proceeded to organize. In the Senate, the old Speaker, William D. Newby, Esq., was re-elected without opposition, as were the former Clerks, Gen. Cowan, of Bladen, and Col. Coleman, of Cabarrus. Thomas B. Wheeler and Green Hill, Duquesne last year, were elected without opposition, to the same station. In the House of Commons, William M. Haywood, jun., Esq., of this City, and William A. Graham, Esq., of Hillsborough, were nominated for Speaker, and a balloting being had, Mr. Haywood was elected by the following vote: Haywood 55, Graham 34, Blank 1.

Charles Massey and E. B. Freeman, Esquires, of this City, the Clerks of the last Session, were again chosen without opposition. Isaac Truitt and John Cooper were elected Door-keepers. A writ of Election was ordered in Orange County, to be held on Monday next, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Forest, Esq. We have kept open our paper to announce the foregoing results, but must defer our detailed Report of proceedings until next week.

Obituary. Died, at the residence of John D. Graham, Esq., in Lincoln County, on the 16th inst. Mr. ALFRED GRAHAM, son of Gen. Joseph Graham, aged 32 years. He was a young gentleman of amiable and generous disposition; and of upright and honorable deportment. He had entered upon the stage of life with numerous and tender ties to society; and fullering prospects of many days of happiness and usefulness. But suddenly the consuming hand of disease was laid upon his vigorous and manly frame, and it went down with rapidity to the grave. All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof as the flower of the field: The grass withereth, the flower fadeth. Youth, oft-times healthful and at ease, Anticipates a day it never sees; And many a tomb, like his, aloud exclaims, Prepare thee, for an early end.

[Communicated.]

WEEKLY ALMANAC.			
NOVEMBER, 1835.			
Day.	Sun.	Moon.	Phases.
30 Friday,	6 59 5	1	For November, 1835.
31 Saturday,	7 05 0	1	
1 Sunday,	7 14 50	1	
2 Monday,	7 24 58	1	Full 5 5 7 morn'g
3 Tuesday,	7 34 57	1	Last 13 8 36 morn'g
24 Wednesday,	7 34 57	1	New 30 5 22 morn'g
25 Thursday,	7 44 56	1	First 26 10 50 even'g



NOTICE. On the last Saturday of this month, the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society will meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte. The Members are requested to give their punctual attendance at 12 o'clock. Business of importance to the Agricultural interest of our County will be transacted. Persons wishing to become members, and all friendly to the cause, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Society. No. 20, 1835. J. SMITH, Secretary.

R. A. Wallace. IS now receiving and opening his Fall and Winter Supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c. Assortment complete. Charlotte, Nov. 13th, 1835.

Negroes for Sale. ON Tuesday of our County Court, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, for cash, 6 or 8 likely Negroes. DAN ALEXANDER. Nov. 14, 1835. 1-W

A Carpet Travelling Bag, Containing a few articles of Wearing Apparel. WAS picked up on the Tuckasee Road about ten miles from Lincolnton, on the 25th instant. The owner can obtain it by describing its contents at this office, and paying the charges for this notice. Charlotte, Nov. 27, 1835. 3

Land Agency. THE Subscriber having settled himself permanently in Raleigh, the County seat of Shelby County, which is within 9 miles of Memphis, in the Western District, will attend to paying taxes, purchasing or selling Lands, or any other business under a power of Attorney. Letters addressed to me, (post-paid) at Raleigh, will be punctually attended to. CHARLES E. REINHARDT, late of Lincolnton N. C. Nov. 1835.

New Goods!—New Goods!! WE have received on the South Corner of Tryon street, a part of our Fall & Winter GOODS, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in our town. All persons that wish to buy Goods upon the very best terms, will do well to call and examine, and hear our prices. We will make it an object to persons that buy for Cash, or punctual dealers. We have on hand a quantity of good Bagging, very low priced. We will take Country Produce in exchange for Goods. The highest price will be paid for 500 yards of Linsey. SMITH & WILLIAMS. Nov. 12, 1835.

MINCE-PIES.

HOE OUT YOUR ROW.

You've a hard row to hoe, my dear friend,
But in the end the earth is the master of God;
And if by the sweat of your brow you must win
Your bread, it is time to begin;
Then go to, go,
If your bread by the sweat of your brow you must win.

Hoe out your row.
In the rough row before you, though rugged the soil,
'Twill repay in due season the culture's toil;
Though wild grass and weeds so profusely abound,
Perseverance and patience will mow the ground;
Apply the hoe,
Perseverance and patience will mow the ground;
Hoe out your row.

Though the young tender plant is now feeble and pale,
Let not faith in the promise of harvest time fail;
Nor deem you are tired as a motive to stop,
If you would be sure of a plentiful crop.

Your progress, though slow,
Hoe out your row.
Let it never be said that you lagged on the way,
Or that idly you turned from your labor to play;
Nor heed wind or weather, nor yet burning sun,
But go ahead manfully till you have done;
Quick, yield the hoe,
And go ahead manfully till you have done—
Hoe out your row.

Soon shall the tender plant broadly expand,
And lofly rise 'neath a cherishing hand;
Already methinks, greener far it looks—
Then carefully nurse its young delicate shoots,
And bid it grow,
Then carefully nurse its young delicate shoots—
Hoe out your row.

I admit that your row is peculiarly hard,
But beautiful heaven insures your reward;
I own it is long—but believe me, my friend,
If you hold on your way you will come to the end;
With certainty know,
If you hold on your way you will come to the end;
Hoe out your row.

When done you may rest; when with pride and joy,
You behold the result of your useful employ,
And reflect that ev'ry toil has a blessing and charm;
It naves the free spirit, adds strength to the arm;
Then speed the hoe,
With invincible spirit and vigorous arm,
Hoe out your row.

EXTRACT FROM FANNY KEMBLE'S JOURNAL.

Well, I have passed a thanksgiving day in the land of steady habits—I have been to Connecticut to eat pumpkin pies. But I must not anticipate. I went at the invitation of dear Mr. — and Mrs. —, whose parents live at Weatherfield; though I had a sneaking desire of my own to see a real Yankee thanksgiving. We had a time of it going through the Sound, as the narrow sea is called between Long Island and the main land. We were tossed and tumbled about from Dan to Beersheba. There were sea-sick women, squalling brats, and spitting gentlemen, all jostling and kicking, and stumbling against one another, in the most unparalleled and ludicrous manner. For my part, feeling a little howe-come-you-so, I laid myself flat on my back in my berth, and was just beginning to doze, as well as the squalling of brats would let me, when the steamer fetched a lee lurch, and out I rolled plump on the floor. I really thought for some minutes that I had cracked my cocco-out; but dear good Mrs. —, who always carries a bottle of camphor with her, bathed my upper concern, and in a short time I became fully persuaded that the contents of the shell were all safe. As it would have been useless to attempt to keep my berth with such a sea-going, and as I felt at the same time rather drowsy, I adopted the opinion of Paley, that the better part of valor was discretion, and so continued on the floor, where the sea had tossed me, until we arrived at New Haven.

Took breakfast at the Tontine Coffee House. The table was so-soish; but I have one word of advice to give to the keeper of that establishment, and that is, to charge the bugs, and such other vermin as may frequent it, at the same abominable rate as he charged us for our breakfast, and if they do not bid adieu to his house forever and a day, I'm mistaken.

Took the stage coach for the land of onions. The road was smooth and level enough; but coachy took pains, I'll be sworn, to go out of his way on every possible and impossible occasion, to run over a log, a stump, or a stone. Never was there such jolting since the days of Nimrod, the mighty hunter. I was once thrown up with such force, that my head broke through the top of the coach and stuck out above, like that of a person in a pillory. 'Hallo, Miss, are you comin out here?' said the driver. I took the hint, and as soon as I could extricate my head—which I did with the assistance of Mr. —, putting at my legs—I got upon the driver's seat. Mr. — and Mrs. — tried to dissuade me from it; but I have a way of my own, and will do as I will do. I like to display myself; and then such a glorious sight as I saw—such piles, and stacks, and pyramids of yellow pumpkins! I really believe some of them were as high as the dome of St. Paul's. God forgive me, if I have stretched the truth—and I dare say he will, for I have often stretched it worse than this, and on less occasions too.

As we rode on, I asked coachy why he took so much pains to run upon every obstacle within sight. 'I don't try to run on to 'em,' he said, 'I only wish to see how near I can drive to 'em, and not touch 'em.' You miss the mark then mightily,' said I, and I laughed like a hyena, partly at his answer, and partly at my own reply. As

we advanced, a pungent odour saluted my nostrils, and soon we picked up my ears as if I had been in Wales, the dear country of my forefathers in the Kemble line. I thought of the potatoes, and the tears came into my eyes. I cried enough; and after I had done, on taking my handkerchief from my eyes, I saw it was only a heap of onions that had come between the wind and my ability.

We had now arrived at Weatherfield. As the stage drove up to the house of Mr. —, the father of my dear Mrs. —, twenty eyes peered through the window, as if they had never seen an actress before. 'It's because you're perched up on the box,' said the driver. 'Take that, you impudent varlet you!' said I, giving him a box on the ear, till his cocco-nut rang again.

We were well received by Mr. — and Mrs. —, the latter of whom called me "the actor woman," and said she hoped I would not go where all the wicked people do, if I did speak pieces. I assured the dear good woman I was very pious, and took the sacrament regular at New York. She was very glad to hear it, and I fired forty per cent. better, I'll dare swear, in consequence of it. I can play the hypocrite upon occasion, though, I must say, it goes most intolerably against my gizzard. Went to church with Mr. — and Mrs. —, and their daughter and son-in-law. Heard a sermon on the duty of eating roast turkeys, plum puddings, and pumpkin pies; and then came home and put it in practice. My voyage through the Sound, and my ride, bumping and jolting in the stage, had given me an appetite like the Danaides' tub, which had no bottom—pot that I am quite destitute in that particular. But I did eat—oh, how I did eat!—Before I was aware of it, I became as plump as a Connecticut pumpkin.

After supper, danced and romped with the lads and lasses of the village; and I must say it is a villainous slander about the girls' feet being calloused, for they were as limber as my tongue in the part of Beatrice—besides, I was assured by Mr. —, who is fully acquainted with those things, that it was all a sheer falsehood. I am also convinced of the falsehood of another report respecting a certain custom in this State, which is mentioned by Washington Irving and other writers—I allude to Bundling—an amusement which, though I expected it, I was not asked to join in once.

We played blind man's buff, bunt the suppler, throw the stocking, and forfeits. I mightily affect the latter. It is a delightful amusement—especially with the New England lads—they have such elegant fresh lips, and give such a cracking hearty bunt in redeeming their forfeits. They had one play—I don't know what they called it—but I was requested to go and stand by the latch of a door and say—

"Here I stand by the latch—
Twenty kisses make a match;
Here I stand as stiff as a stake,
Come and kiss me for conscience sake."

Twenty young men, I verily believe, sprang at the word, and I thought I should have been smothered with kisses, like a beef-steak in a heap of onions. Oh, cry! if I did not have delightful times, it is no matter. Give me a Yankee thanksgiving, above all things in this world, for downright, robustness, heart-felt, palate-felt, lip-felt enjoyment. Kept it up till a very late hour; and then retired to my room to write journal, and weep, like Alexander, because I had no more room within me to stow away another pumpkin pie, and no more forfeits to be redeemed in the dear, delightful Connecticut fashion.

Settle Your Book Accounts.
ALL those that have Book Accounts standing with the Subscriber, will please call and settle them by the first day of January, 1836, as after that day business will be done exclusively for cash or notes on demand.

N. B. I still continue to keep on hand Saddles and Harness, and all articles in my line, which I will sell low for Cash.

JAMES T. ASBURY.
Nov. 3, 1835. 11-J.

Public Sale.
I WILL expose my entire Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., to public sale, without reserve, on Monday the 23d inst, being Monday of Court, and continue the sale from day to day, until all is disposed of. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and will be made known on day of sale.

N. B. As every thing must be sold, those wishing bargains will do well to attend.

FRANCIS SAUNIER.
Nov. 3, 1835. 66-4w

Land For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a first rate Plantation, lying on the Catawba river in Lincoln county, four miles south of Beattie's Ford, containing between 800 and 1000 acres. The land will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms will be made liberal to suit the situation of any one wishing to purchase. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton.

SAMUEL CONNER.
Nov. 3, 1835. 6-w

To Journeymen Carpenters.
OR A good Journeyman Carpenter wanted by the subscriber, if application be made early. Note need apply but such as can come recommended for industrious and steady habits. To such, liberal wages will be given with prompt payments.

H. C. OWENS.
Charlotte Sept. 13, 1835. 59-1

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.
ELEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.
To be drawn at Tarboro', N. C.
On WEDNESDAY, the 18th of November,
ON THE POPULAR
ESTIMATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.
STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL \$5,000!!!
PRIZE
And 30 Prizes of \$1,000!

SCHEME:
1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars is \$5,000
20 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars is 20,000
10 Prizes of 500 Dollars is 5,000
10 Prizes of 300 Dollars is 3,000
10 Prizes of 200 Dollars is 2,000
60 Prizes of 100 Dollars is 6,000
100 Prizes of 50 Dollars is 5,000
116 Prizes of 30 Dollars is 3,480
201 Prizes of 20 Dollars is 4,020
300 Prizes of 15 Dollars is 4,500
6,000 Prizes of 10 Dollars is 60,000
6,000 Prizes of 5 Dollars is 30,000
6,000 Prizes of 4 Dollars is 24,000

18,848 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40
And must draw out 17

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be \$23 00
For 10 Half Tickets, 11 50
For 10 Quarter Tickets, 5 75

IF All orders from a distance, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

IF All Prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets \$4, Half \$2, Quarters 1.
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at
WM. H. SPECK'S Office,
(In the Store lately occupied by B. C. Caldwell.)
Charlotte, N. C.

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE!!

FOR
Public Accommodation!!

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy-riding

OMNIBUS.

a team of first-rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing seven persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fifty miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times.

Charlotte, Oct. 15, 1835. B. P. BOYD & CO.
N. B. There are two lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and two from Yorkville to the South.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some fine and fashionable articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices, for cash, or on short time to good and punctual customers. The leading articles are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss Watches,
Gold Guard Chains and Fob do.
Ladies fine Gold Necklaces,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights,
Gold Keys for Gentlemen and Ladies,
with a great variety of other articles, with a first rate assortment of materials for repairing Lever Watches, and other kinds of work.

N. B. I expect to receive shortly some very fine British Ware in full sets, and fine plated Candlesticks and Castors, fine Pistols, with real English twisted barrels, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER
Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1835. 62-1f

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber will dispose of, at private sale, his House and Lots in the town of Charlotte, known as the Whitley Tavern, situated two doors east of Capt. Neely's tavern. If not sold by Court, I will sell it at public sale on Tuesday of our November Court. Terms made known on the day of Sale. In my absence, apply to Mr. D. Parks, who is my authorized agent, and who can give all information, &c.

JAMES WILSON.
Sept. 30, 1835. 61-1f

FARMERS & PLANTERS ALMANAC, FOR 1836.

JUST received and for Sale at this Office, the Carolina and Virginia Almanac for the year 1836, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. Single one 10 cents; do. ten 75 cents; half gross \$3 50; gross \$6. Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burn, and the various Disorders of a disordered stomach, bowels, and Liver.

May be had at the Store of Smith & Williams, PRINCETON, 30 CENTS PER BOX.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835. 61-1f

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Joss, D. D., Bishop of North-Carolina.
RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitled his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-Dyspeptic Pills of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. JESSE.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

THE Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendant, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as a scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. MCPHETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.
RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, cold and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from immoderate or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-Dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Hepatic or Anti-Bilious Pills.

IS the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public; each box contains 40 pills, price 50 cents.

These pills are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off large quantities of bile, through the influence of the excretory function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks, by the use of these pills. Women during pregnancy often need a mild laxative; in such cases, these pills will be found superior to all other remedies. Persons going to sea or to a Southern climate, should by all means take some of these pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without them. A portion taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of the efficacy of these pills might be added, but the very high reputation of Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic Hepatic," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health, and oppose disease.

—ALSO—
Dr. Peters' celebrated Patent Vegetable MEDICINE STOMACHIC or HEPATIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, price Four Dollars.

Both the above valuable Medicines are for sale in Charlotte, by Smith & Williams; in Concord, by P. B. Barringer; in Salisbury, by John Murphy; and in Yorkville, S. C. by — Nelson, F. M. where numerous certificates, with regard to their unrivalled efficacy can be seen.

JOB-PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be promptly received and punctually attended to.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Dr. Hapgood's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

His Dealing is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has his office in the building opposite Capt. Neely's Hotel, at one of which places he is always beyond (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

August 29, 1835. 58-1f

A Splendid Line of MACHINERY

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch, having obtained that great desideratum with Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its route, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Raleigh; at the latter place, a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk; by continuing on a Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with the line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Fitchburg Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next day at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next day at 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

IF The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare is only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

IF Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter Salisbury only.

IF All Bunkies and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING
—by

April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City

amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . \$6
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare, . . . 1
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . . . 1
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, . . . 1
Fredericksburg to Washington City, . . . 1
Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 1
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro by name ARCHER, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, and a large scar on his forehead, and who belongs to Richard Prior, a specialist, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.
Oct. 12, 1835. 63-1f

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named MENDEEN, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, and a large scar on his forehead, and who belongs to Richard Prior, a specialist, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meacham Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Fort Gibson.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.
Dec. 17, 1834. 59-1f

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.